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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT The Moscow State Institute of International Relations

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 15 November 1954

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE OF INFO.

REQUIREMENT NO. RD

PLACE ACQUIRED

25X1

REFERENCES

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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(NOTE: Washington distribution indicated by "W"; field distribution by "F")

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DATE DISTR. 29 Sept. 1954

SUBJECT The Moscow State Institute of International Relations NO. OF PAGES 2

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1. The Moscow State Institute of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy ministerstva inostrannykh del SSSR - MGIMO) was probably organized in 1944. The Institute building was located in the immediate vicinity of Krymskiy Bridge, crossing the Moscow River. The Institute prepared Ministry of Foreign Affairs cadres for service in the USSR and abroad.
2. The complete Institute course lasted five years. Annual enrollment was high, normally about 400 students for each yearly division, thus making a total of about 2,000 Institute students. Until 1948 only male students were accepted but in 1948 this policy was altered and a few females were accepted as students. The unwillingness of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to accept female students allegedly was dictated by the very purpose of the Institute -- to prepare personnel for the Ministry, many of whom would be required to serve abroad in a diplomatic capacity. The Soviet government did not favor the appointment of women to these positions. It was rumored that the original policy was changed in 1948 because MOLOTOV's daughter enrolled in the Institute at that time.
3. Entrance qualifications for candidates were 10 years' completed education and a clean political record. [redacted] the Institute favored children of high-ranking Soviet officials and CP functionaries. On the contrary, quite a large number of students were the children of poor parents and had to work in order to attend the Institute. Although it was not a condition for enrollment, practically all students of the Institute became Komsomol or CP members during their first year of education. Until 1947 no entrance examinations were required. Instead, conversations (sobesedovaniye) between candidates and lecturers were conducted from which the latter had to determine the general educational level and degree of intelligence of the candidate. In 1947 this policy was discontinued and entrance examinations were introduced.

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- 2 -

25X1

4. [redacted] until 1948 there was only one school at the Institute, i.e., the program of study was not divided into various specialties. Divisions were made in 1948 and three schools (fakul'tet), starting with the third year, were organized:

25X1

- a. Law School
- b. School of World History
- c. School of Journalism

In all schools, particular attention was paid to the study of foreign languages and two hours daily were devoted to this study. Stress was placed on Chinese, several other Far Eastern languages, and English.

5. [redacted] 25X1

6. After completion of the five-year course of study students had to pass a state examination and, shortly after that, an examination for diploma (diplomnyy ekzamen) which was in the form of a dissertation on a given international political theme. Graduates were immediately promoted to junior lieutenants, Soviet Army Reserves, and given MOS of military interpreters. Their initial jobs with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were either as escorting officers for foreign visitors in the USSR or similar positions with various organizations associated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where knowledge of a foreign language was required. Quite a number of the graduates were sent abroad to serve with the Soviet diplomatic missions. During his service in Berlin in 1952, [redacted] former graduates of this Institute [redacted] : two were working for the Soviet German-language newspaper "Tägliche Rundschau"; one was attached to the staff of the Soviet High Commissioner; and one to the Public Information Office of the Soviet Control Commission. In 1954, in Vienna, there was a rather large number of former graduates of the Institute on duty with the Soviet Element of the Allied Control Commission for Austria [redacted] 25X1

7. While at the Institute students received government stipends starting from 400 rubles monthly during the first year with an increase of 20 rubles monthly for each subsequent year. Thus, students received 480 rubles monthly during their final year of study. Excellent students were given an additional 25% of the stipend. There was compulsory tuition which amounted to 400 rubles annually. Students of the Institute wore civilian clothing.
8. Because of the uncertain conditions and hazards in the Soviet diplomatic service, the Institute was not popular with students since its graduates could find practically no employment outside of the diplomatic service and there was no guaranty whatsoever that, once graduated from the Institute, the graduate would remain with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for any length of time.
9. A second institute of the same type, organized in 1944, was located in Kiev.

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